

The Boston.

Great Caesar's Ghost! It's hot. These torrid days make civilization envy barbarism its fig-leaf negligee.

Hard lines, old chap, that you must wear clothes, but have them light. Plenty of that sort here. Serge and Alpaca Coats that tip the scale at next to nothing, and cost next to nothing, too. Good ones only—but we're selling them cheap. It's curious how fast our stock disappears when it's very, very hot. We have noticed it in the last few days. We have the right sort of summer clothes for you—not only the right clothes, but the prices are right. It's worth something to know where you can buy your clothes at the right prices and get value for your money, which we guarantee to give.

THE BOSTON

CLOTHING COMPANY.

23-25 S. MAIN STREET.

SOME people with very little sense CLAIM to sell goods for less money in HELENA than any other dealer, wholesale or RETAIL. People with the least bit of ENTERPRISE are going to make a searching INVESTIGATION before buying, and there has been O such investigation without proving to their ENTIRE satisfaction that we are selling the RIGHT goods at the right prices; giving perfect SATISFACTION to all purchasers. B LUSTER does not go very far; cash is what counts I N any country. It counts here because the people are GETTING sick of so much humbug. They want to feel SATISFIED with their purchases. Special attention at HIS time is called to the latest additions to OUR stock. It is our Queensware and Glassware. They are REGULAR made and all fine quality goods. EVERY dollar's worth we sell is honest, no need of a written guarantee.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Exciting Scenes in France Because of the Assassination of Their Chief.

Balloting for His Successor Will Begin at One O'Clock This Afternoon.

Uncertainty as to the Nationality of Santo, the Murderer—Hostility to All Italians.

PARIS, June 25.—The deepest sorrow, dismay and anger prevail throughout France over the cowardly assassination of President Carnot. Telegrams of sympathy are pouring in from all the world. Newspapers of all shades of opinion deplore the assassination. Throughout France flags are at half-mast and public buildings draped.

Mrs. Carnot, accompanied by her three sons, arrived at Lyons this morning. She proceeded immediately to the prefecture, where the body of the late president reposed in state. The death chamber was cleared and the family left alone. They remained a long time in prayer before the bier. Then the widow was led away by her sons, all weeping bitterly. Later the remains were photographed. It is stated that Mrs. Carnot does not desire the body embalmed, and wishes it removed immediately from Lyons to this city to lie in state in the chapel of the Elyse palace.

The remains of the murdered man are clad in a dress suit, and across the breast is the grand cord of the legion of honor, of which, as chief of the state, he was grand master. High officers of the president's military household and sisters of charity watched the remains throughout the night. The prefecture is surrounded by troops, and a strong detachment is guarding the building in which Giovanni Santo, the assassin, is confined.

On the boulevard scenes of the greatest excitement have been witnessed to-day. The police had difficulty in dispersing the crowds of angry people who assembled at different points calling for vengeance against the murderer and his supposed accomplices. Several Italian flags, displayed out of sympathy with France's loss and draped with crepe, were hoisted at and at least one torn into shreds. In every quarter fierce demonstrations against the Italian residents have taken place. Nearly all the Italian cafes and restaurants have been closed; but if the feeling against the Italians is strong the sentiment of hatred with which the majority regard the anarchists is still stronger.

Murderer Santo has boldly asserted that he is an anarchist. It is reported that the police are convinced that the assassination of Carnot is the result of a plot. The weapon used by the murderer was a long triangular blade of the stiller pattern. Upon the blade were engraved the words "Reverend of Toledo." The sheath of the weapon is of velvet, with red and black stripes.

Announcement of the death of President Carnot was formally made to the chamber of deputies to-day by Premier Dupuy, and in the senate by M. Challemeil-Lacour. The chamber of deputies was thronged to the utmost and there was great excitement when Ex-Premier Casimir-Perier entered. Every person present arose and remained standing while the president of the chamber of deputies read M. Dupuy's letter, making formal announcement of the death of President Carnot, adding that the whole of France was stupefied by the atrocious crime.

Du Roy also said: "From all parts expressions of emotion and sorrow are arriving. France weeps at the loss of a loyal servant and an upright citizen who carried with honor and fidelity the national flag. The republic will forever remember President Carnot. All our sympathies are with the family which mourns his loss, and which, like him, is worthy of France. The whole country joins in the indignation felt at the crime."

The chamber then adjourned. Crowds of people during the morning and afternoon have surrounded the palaces, where all foreign ambassadors and ministers, senators and deputies, called during the day. A majority of the deputies, after calling at the Elyse palace, assembled at Palace Bourbon, where meetings of all parties were held during the afternoon. The senate and chamber of deputies will meet in electoral congress at Versailles at one p. m. Wednesday next, for the purpose of electing his successor. It is believed that Ex-Premier Casimir-Perier, now president of the chamber of deputies, has the best chance of succeeding the late president. Challemeil Lacour, president of the senate, Cavaignac, Dupuy, Brisson, Constans and Gen. Baissac are also mentioned.

The government will propose to the chambers that Carnot be accorded a national funeral.

SOME DOUBT as to Nationality—But He Is an Anarchist.

PARIS, June 25.—Santo, the assassin, was born at Matti Visconti, northwest of Paris, in December, 1873. He is a baker, and was tried in Milan in 1892 for breach of the peace, but was acquitted. Santo delivered an anarchist lecture at the vilest character before going to Switzerland last year. There no longer seems to be much doubt that the assassination was the result of an anarchistic conspiracy to avenge the death of Valliant and Emile Henri. Twenty detectives have gone to Caste, in the department of Herault, where Santo was recently domiciled, to track down his supposed associates.

Signor Reissman, Italian ambassador, received this afternoon a dispatch from Rome, saying that investigation by Italian authorities shows that Santo is not an Italian, but comes from Ticino, the southernmost canton of Swiss land, where the majority of the inhabitants speak Italian. Police inquiry late this afternoon obtained the following facts in regard to the assassin's movements previous to the crime: Santo missed the train running direct to Lyons from Cote on Saturday, and had to go to Montpellier, and thence to Vienna. From there he was unable to pay fare to Lyons, and having only sixty centimes in his pocket, he was obliged to walk thirty miles. He arrived at Lyons the same afternoon. When the president was rescued from the mob, after he had stabbed the president, his clothes were torn to shreds.

RAIDING THE ITALIANS.

Sentiment in Lyons Is Very Bitter Against Them.

LYONS, June 25.—Were it not for the presence of an overwhelming force of troops stationed about the city, there is little doubt a mob would attack the palace of justice and wreak vengeance upon the murderer. Mourning emblems are worn by nearly every man, woman and child in the city. During the day a mob gathered about the hall where the well-known Ital-

ian Harmonie club meets, and most serious disorder was apprehended. Threats were heard on all sides against the Italians and anarchists. Several Italian wine shops were attacked and partly wrecked, and Italian cafes stoned and otherwise damaged, in spite of the efforts of the police and military. Sidewalks in front of Italian cafes were strewn with wreckage. Some of the more hot-headed men proposed to attack the Italian quarter. The proposition was received with cries of approval, and in a moment an immense mob, at the head of which was carried a French flag, was en route to that part of the city given over to Italians. Before the police could intervene to prevent the mob attacked all shops belonging to foreigners and sacked them. The proprietors and their families were forced to flee for their lives. In the meantime, another large band marched through other streets and by threats compelled every Italian who kept a cafe to close his place of business. Crowds in the Rue de la Republique became threatening and refused to obey orders to disperse. It was finally found necessary to command the outsiders to charge the crowd.

The mob this evening set fire to several Italian cafes. The commissary of police begged the crowd to respect the affliction of President Carnot, but the rioters replied with shouts, "We will avenge Carnot!"

THIRTY-THREE MISSING.

The Excursion Tug Disaster More Terrible Than Reported.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The disaster caused by the capsizing of the tug James D. Nicoll, off Sandy Hook yesterday, is rendered more harrowing by the fact that most of the men leave large families. It is thought no less than thirty-three persons perished. So far, however, only seven bodies have been recovered. Those identified are: Frank Dunn, Herman Ewald Keyser, Thomas Mason, Walter Brockbridge. The two last named lived in Brooklyn, the others in New York.

Among the missing are the following: Frank Muller, William Moore, Albert Pabst, Frederick Volking, Solomon Grisman, Christian Seaba, Charles Beckhart, Henry Bishop, Fred Fay, Edward Fay, John Flater, Samuel Gintney, J. Higgins, James Lloyd, Jacob Levy, Joseph H. Macdonald, Dell Horan, Louis Hochrign, Albert Hammond, Joseph and William Kirschner, Wm. Langdon, Henry Miller, Hugh Mulholland, Henry Peisinger, John Quinn, Wm. Schell, James Schilling, William Tinsford, Frederick Underhill, Roby Weisner, Chas. Wetting, Emil Wolf.

Capt. John Hyde, commander of the ill-fated tug, is twenty-five years of age. He could command five or eight passengers if he were on the tug when he left the Second street wharf place pier, 3 East river, "said Hyde to-day. "There were five men in the crew, making thirty-three all told. We were lying off Seabright at anchor when the wind began to freshen up. We raised anchor intending to leave. We were about three-quarters of an hour from shore. The passengers were all told. I might get wet, all crowded to the port side. I asked them to divide and partake the starboard side. No heed was paid. The sea was somewhat choppy, but not what would be called heavy. I thought if we ran out some distance we would make better weather. We were in no apparent danger, except for the people crowding to the port side.

"I suddenly saw a heavy swell bearing down on us, closely followed by a second. I called again to the people to take the starboard side of the boat, but it was not done. When the first wave hit us I cried, 'Get out of the boat, get out of the boat!' I pulled the whistle rope, but the signal of distress, and seeing our great danger held it down. It kept blowing till the tug went down.

"After the boat had been carried under the second swell, all Hammond, a deck hand, and myself, climbed through the starboard windows of the pilot house and went overboard. The life raft was under the spot where the tug sank, and I made it. There were passengers hanging to it and their struggles capsize it. When I arose to the surface I managed to grasp it again. The rest of the boat were all picked up by the tug.

"I am not a drinking man and had touched no liquor whatever. Had the passengers acted as I told them we would have come through all right.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Discussed by President Cleveland—Conditions Are Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president to-day, in speaking of the financial situation, said to an Associated press reporter: "The offer of certain New York banks to replace from their vaults the gold withdrawn from the government treasury is certainly thoughtful and patriotic. It not only tends to maintain the treasury's gold reserve in good condition, but adds to the stock of popular confidence, which is at all times important. The elements which make the present situation do not justify any apprehension, and the administration still adheres to its policy and determination to protect our national credit at all hazards, and to keep the quality of our money equal to the best, so far as the limits of executive legislation permits.

"Of course, croaking and the spread of disquieting tales is calculated upon in the stringent financial condition. I assume, however, that the people have confidence among our people, and too much familiarity with our resources and capabilities, to permit our reserved force and financial policy to be discredited.

"When the last government bonds were issued to replenish our stock of gold it was nearly as low as now. While outside of our gold we had as available money to pay the ordinary expenses of the government only about \$19,000,000. We now have, besides our gold, and in money applicable to government expenses, more than \$53,000,000.

"I understand it is charged in certain quarters that the payment of matured obligations is postponed to the amount of \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000. This is not true. We are paying as we go, in the usual way. Last year we paid the balance against us, arising from exports and imports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was \$64,552,000. The balance in our favor for the same period this year will be \$62,940,562, representing a change in our favor of \$17,512,562. These conditions, taken in consideration with the willingness of our banks to help the treasury during any temporary and unusual drain of gold, ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety.

"It must not be forgotten that another feature of the situation is that we are no longer purchasing silver, or issuing gold obligations therefor.

FUGITIVE TAYLORS CAUGHT.

BATESVILLE, Ark., June 25.—The sheriff of Baxter county arrested at Buffalo City Saturday night two men believed to be the Taylor brothers wanted at Brownsville, Mo., for the butchery of the Meeks family six weeks ago. The men have confessed that they are the Taylor brothers who have been so long sought, but assert their innocence of the murder of the Meeks family. They state that they were driven into flight by danger of lynching by the enraged people.

Taken Back to the Falls.

Charles Stevens, of the steamer Minnie, of Great Falls, was arrested in Helena yesterday on a warrant charging grand larceny. It is charged that he sold some goods consigned to him and failed to account for the proceeds. Sheriff Hammon took him back to the Falls.

POPULIST GATHERING.

R. B. Smith Nominated for Congress and G. W. Reeves for Associate Justice.

Silver Bow and Lewis and Clarke Counties Had Full Number of Delegates.

Five Counties Not Represented in the Convention—The Platform Contains the Usual Declarations.

Special to The Independent.

DEER LODGE, June 25.—Hon. R. B. Smith has gotten down off the fence and dropped right in the middle of the populist road. Mr. Smith was in Butte Sunday, and had better look with the Silver Bow delegates to Deer Lodge than he had with the Lewis and Clarke men. This morning before leaving Butte he told a number of delegates that while if he had written it he would have changed some things in the national platform, yet, if he was nominated for congress by the populists he would stand squarely by the party. Under these circumstances the little opposition there was among Silver Bow delegates to Smith subsided, especially as J. H. Calderhead, who had been talked of as a congressional nominee, declared himself for Smith.

Smith's boom started this morning in Butte, and when the convention assembled at noon it had gathered to itself the Missoula, Cascade, Silver Bow and a portion of the Lewis and Clarke delegations. Smith showed that he was in the middle of the road by wearing a Silver Bow populist badge to the convention, and marching from the depot to the hall in Deer Lodge behind a band with the Silver Bow delegation.

The Lewis and Clarke delegates, who got here Sunday, were surprised to see Smith, as he told them in the county convention at Helena Saturday that he had a case in the United States court today that would prevent him from being in Deer Lodge to-day. When the convention met only two candidates for congress were talked of,—Joe Oker, of Marysville, and R. B. Smith, of Helena. Oker was comparatively unknown, while Smith was acquainted with nearly all the delegates and apparently had a majority with him.

The attendance was fairly good. Silver Bow and Lewis and Clarke had full delegations, the only ones in the convention. Five counties were not represented.—Beaverhead, Choteau, Fergus, Dawson, Yellowstone and Valley, while Carter, Gallatin and Flathead had only one each.

T. V. Sullivan, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order. He said the only issue in the coming campaign was the monetary issue; that the control of the money of the country by and for the people was the vital issue, and toward above every other.

After Secretary Gable had read the call, J. H. Calderhead, of Silver Bow, was made temporary chairman, and Wm. Sheerin, of the same county, temporary secretary. Committees on credentials, order of business and organization, and resolutions were then named. The latter consisted of Donovan, of Cascade; Maguire, of Gallatin; Fitchman, of Granite; Maguire, of Deer Lodge; Kennedy, of Jefferson; Davies, of Lewis and Clarke; Spriggs, of Meagher; Reeves, of Missoula; Remondell, of Flathead; Grant, of Ravalli; Kennedy, of Park; McGrath, of Silver Bow; Wamaly, of Teton.

After naming the committees resolutions were adopted that the delegates do not patronize any house employing Chinese, and then a recess was taken till three p. m. When the convention met in the afternoon the committee on credentials reported the delegates entitled to seats, the total number of votes in the convention being eighty-nine. Wm. Cunningham, alternate from Silver Bow, protested against A. J. Davies, also an alternate, being given a place in the convention, claiming that Davies only had twelve votes as alternate, while Cunningham had eighteen. The committee reported in favor of Davies and the report was adopted unanimously.

The committee on organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent; that the order of nominations be associate justice and representative in congress. The report also provided for a state committee of twenty-six and an executive committee of five. The report was adopted.

Will Kennedy, for the committee on resolutions, reported a platform which was adopted without debate. It declares for the free coinage of silver, against trusts and corporations, endorses the national platform, denounces the issuance of interest-bearing gold bonds, declares against national banks, in favor of postal savings banks, government control and ownership of railroads, demands the increase of the per capita circulation to at least \$50, favors the income tax, declares against pauper immigration, against alien ownership of public lands, favors the election of president and vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people, against convict labor, and favors a constitutional amendment providing for the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

The three nominations for associate justices of the supreme court: R. G. Davies, of Helena, G. W. Reeves, of Missoula, and E. W. Cole, of Butte. There were ninety-five votes cast. Reeves receiving twenty, Davies seventeen, Cole eight. Reeves' nomination was made unanimous. He accepted in a few well chosen words, and pledged himself to do all he could for the election of the whole ticket.

After Reeves had been cheered to the echo the real work of the convention, and what the delegates had been looking for as the most important duty, began. That was the selection of a candidate for congress. P. Meany, of Silver Bow, started the ball by nominating R. B. Smith. E. A. Carleton followed, placing Joe Oker, of Marysville, in the race. Carleton referred to Oker as a middle-of-the-road populist, and a representative laboring man, and to Smith as a candidate who should be placed on probation before he was given the leadership. Donovan, of Cascade, favored Smith, as did several Silver Bow delegates, while Edwards, of Gallatin, and others, championed Oker.

At 6:30 the Smith men forced an adjournment, just previous to which J. H. Calderhead was placed in nomination. When the convention reassembled at eight p. m. the orators started again. There were a dozen speakers, the strongest opposition to Smith coming from Lewis and Clarke. A delegate suggested that the two leading candidates come before the convention and declare themselves. Oker was the first speaker. He made about the same speech that he did in Helena Saturday night.

Smith made a long speech. He said that whether he was nominated or not he would support the populist nominee and the populist ticket. As to the charge that he was an eleventh-hour populist, Smith said: "If I was not a populist party man I would not be here to-night. I opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination, but I supported him because I looked upon him as the lesser of two evils. I have not been a democrat since congress repealed the Sherman law and failed to enact anything in its place. The platform you have made I can stand upon with both feet. I pledge myself to support the man you nominate."

After a little talk by Calderhead, balloting began. It resulted: Whole number one ninety-three, Smith forty-four, Oker thirty-five, Calderhead fourteen. There was no choice. A second ballot was taken, Calderhead withdrawing. The second result, Smith fifty-one, Oker forty-two. This gave the nomination to Smith, and when it was announced there was great applause.

J. H. Calderhead was elected chairman of the state central committee and Wm. Gabel secretary. Committees from the various counties were named.

DEPLORED BY EVERYBODY

Resolutions of Regret and Expressions of Sympathy From Many Sources.

The Senate and House Take Fitting Action and Adjourn for the Day.

Premier Crisp, of Italy, and Emperor William, of Germany, Send Messages to Stricken France.

Special to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president sent the following message to congress: "The shocking intelligence has been received that the president of France met his death yesterday at the hands of an assassin. This terrible event which has overtaken our sister republic cannot fail deeply to arouse the sympathy of the American nation, while the violent termination of a career promising to do much in aid of liberty and in advancing civilization should be mourned as an affliction to mankind. (Signed) "Grover Cleveland."

The death of President Carnot was the subject of prayer by Rev. Mr. Milburn, in the senate. Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the senate of the United States unite with the American people in expressing to the people of France sorrow and sympathy in the national bereavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of an assassin, which was aimed at the peace of France and fell upon the heart of President Carnot, and as a mark of respect due to the wise, virtuous and patriotic president of the republic of France, the senate will at the close of these proceedings stand adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The president of the United States is requested to communicate this expression of national sorrow to the government of the republic of France and to Mrs. Carnot."

Morgan, in a brief speech, referred to the patriotism of the people of the French republic and the cordiality of the relations between the two republics. At 10:30 the senate adjourned.

The house immediately adjourned after adopting the following, offered by McGowan, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs:

"Resolved, That the house of representatives of the United States of America has heard with profound sorrow of the assassination of President Carnot, and tenders the people of France sincere sympathy in their national bereavement; that the president of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of sorrow to the government of the republic of France and to Mrs. Carnot, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the president of the French republic the house of representatives do now adjourn."

The following message was sent by the state department: "To Excellency ambassador, Paris, France.—Express to the minister of foreign affairs the profound sorrow of the United States at the death of President Carnot, which the president and the American people have heard of the atrocious crime which has robbed our sister republic of its wise and patriotic chief magistrate. (Signed) "Grover Cleveland."

Rome, June 25.—Premier Crisp's official dispatch to the French government was as follows: "Deeply affected at the news of the shocking misdeed which has robbed France of her first magistrate, and in sympathy with the profound sorrow of a friend, I beg to express the feelings of horror and pain felt by the king's government and the whole Italian nation, and personal grief for the illustrious man France has lost. He was attached to me not only by ties of admiration, but by sincere friendship. Assassins have no country, and countries to which these criminals owe their birth are the first to repudiate them. France and Italy can see in the assassination only an enemy of humanity."

The chamber of deputies this morning was draped in mourning as a mark of respect and sympathy with France's great loss. Premier Crisp made a short and appropriate address, in which he referred in warm terms to the late president, and then asked the chamber of deputies to adjourn as a token of sympathy with France. The motion was agreed to.

London, June 25.—The house of commons to-day adopted an address to the crown expressing sorrow, indignation and abhorrence at the murder of President Carnot, and sympathy with France. Following the precedent adopted at the time of the death of President Garfield, the British court will be in mourning out of respect to the memory of President Carnot.

Berlin, June 25.—The assassination of President Carnot has created a profound sensation in Berlin. All classes are indignant. Emperor William telegraphed Mrs. Carnot condolence in warmly sympathetic terms.

BLOWN OFF THE PRAIRIE.

Keighley, Kan., Visited by a Cyclone That Wrought Havoc.

WICHITA, Kan., June 25.—At 7:30 this evening a terrible cyclone from the southwest struck the village of Keighley and nearly wiped the little town out of existence. The telegraph wires are down and information was brought to Leavenworth by courier. Ed Thurman was crushed to death in a stable. It is thought many others are killed. Two of the largest buildings in the village were crushed to egg shells. A freight train standing on the Frisco track at the time, and six box cars, were lifted up and turned on a side down. This would indicate that the cyclone was about 200 feet wide. The wreck is standing on the track piled thirty feet high, and trains cannot pass until some time to-morrow night.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 25.—A terrible rain storm visited this vicinity yesterday afternoon and this morning. Nearly four inches of water fell and much damage resulted.

Pekin, Ill., June 25.—A windstorm passed over the central part of Pekin, from the southwest, last night, wrecking houses, blowing down chimneys and leveling trees.

Galesburg, Ill., June 25.—A cyclone last night wrecked many buildings. The grand stand at the new race track was blown down.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Daniel Cookery, president of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Co., died to-day, aged 42.

St. Louis, June 25.—St. Louis 3, New York 2; Louisville 1, Boston 0; Chicago 13, Baltimore 8; Pittsburgh 6, Washington 1.

Wichita, Kan., June 25.—This morning Larry Kirk, a noted grifter, was found within a block of the Union depot with his skull crushed.

Pittsburgh, June 25.—Two hundred families in country houses at the Fairbanks mines, Painters Run, have been evicted. The firm refused to sign the scale.

New York, June 25.—Erasmus Wiman has obtained an order, returnable Friday next, to show cause why he should not have a stay of proceedings, pending his appeal.